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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

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ORGANIZATION

ARE STILL FORGING AHEAD

Wage Increases of Carpenters Continue Without Let.

MANY CHARTERS BEING ISSUED

Betterment in Conditions Reported from Every Section of the Country.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 14.—Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, reports the result of recent trade movements as follows: In Philadelphia, a demand was made for a minimum wage of 55 cents per hour on and after June 1. Contractors agreed to pay 55 cents on September 1, 1913, an additional increase to 57 1-2 cents on January 1, 1914, this to run until June 1, 1916, after which date the minimum wage will be 60 cents per hour. Pittsburg, Pa., a minimum wage of 56 1-4 cents per hour has been granted, which is an increase of 50 cents per day over the old rate. Houston, Tex., received an increase of 6 1-4 cents over the old rate, which makes the minimum wage in that city 56 1-4 cents. The local unions in the North Shore, Mass., district gained an increase from $3.82 to $4 per day. Four towns in the Berkshire County district, Mass., received an increase from $3.36 to $3.50 per day; Bay City, Mich., an increase from 40 to 45 cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday. Erie, Pa., wages increased 22 1-2 cents per day. Alliance, Ohio, an increase from $3 to $3.60 per day; Chester, Pa., an increase from 40 to 45 cents per hour. Dallas, Tex., an increase from $4 to $4.50 per day. Strikes are in progress in about fifteen cities, with the outlook for settlement very good. New unions were organized during the month of May in the following places: Ennis, Tex.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Portland, Oreg.; Hot Springs, Va.; Randolph, Mass.; Barre, Vt.; Zeigler, Ill.; Rotstown, Tex.; Scammon, Kans.; South San Francisco, Cal.; Yorkton, Can.; Ionia, Mich.; Chenoa, Ill.; Montreal, Can.; [illegible]; Normangee, Tex.; Olney, Ill.; Red Cliff, Can.; Tifton, Ga.; Detroit, Mich.; Morristown, N. J.; Gainesville, Fla.; Savanna, Ill.; Birmingham, Ala., and Prairie du Chien, Wis.

FORM NEW CENTRAL BODY.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.—The United Trades and Labor Council of this city, having refused to enforce Section 1 of Article 11, Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, suffered a revocation of charter. Immediately after the withdrawal of the charter the American Federation of Labor, through its organizers, issued a call for a meeting for the purpose of organizing a new Central Labor Body to be composed of local unions attached to International Unions who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This meeting was called for June [illegible] and resulted in the formation of a new organization with a large number of local unions as affiliates. Secretary Morrison came here for the purpose of assisting in the formation of this new Central Body and was present at the meeting. The new Central Labor Union was formed by 143 delegates representing forty-nine local unions, and in addition there were twenty-five representatives of local unions who requested and secured the privilege of remaining in the meeting without voice or vote, with the understanding that their unions would send delegates to the next meeting of the new Council, which will be held on June 19.

BUILDING TRADES WIN.

Michigan City, Ind., June 14.—The state of trade here is good and the city fairly well organized. The carpenters went on strike this spring for a raise of 5 cents per hour—from 45 to 50 cents—and an agreement. The strike lasted for six weeks, when the contractors tired of the contest and after a conference an agreement was entered into with the Carpenter Contractors' Association for 47½ cents per hour this year and 50 cents per hour thereafter until April 1, 1916. The striking carpenters, immediately upon the inauguration of the contest, entered the contracting field and secured numerous contracts, and this was the influence which prompted the union fighters to make terms, as they foresaw their ultimate failure. As a result, the Carpenters' Union has been materially benefited, it now being practically 100 per cent organized. The painters, plumbers, and brickmasons also secured a 5-cent per hour increase.

WIRELESS MEN WIN.

San Francisco, June 14.—The strike of the wireless telegraph operators has been practically won. The company has issued a letter granting the conditions fought for by the operators. Reinstatements are to be made as rapidly as possible, and the local president of the wireless men is to have charge of the reinstatements, together with a member to be selected from Seattle. While all the conditions desired have not been secured, yet the company, accepting the provision that "no employe shall be punished or dismissed on account of serving on employes' committees or on account of his membership in any organization or society he may see fit to belong," is a concession that means much to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. It is a great victory for the wireless men.

ORGANIZING IRON WORKERS.

Youngstown, Ohio, June 14.—The Structural Iron Workers, in numbers exceeding all expectations, recently held a meeting and organized a local union. There were nearly 200 iron workers present, and all were enthusiastic about organization. It is understood that a settlement has been reached with one of the large iron contracting firms in the country to employ union iron workers, and this is one of the results which has followed that announcement. Officers of the International organization were present at the organization of the local union, and will give whatever assistance is necessary to firmly establish this union.

MOLDERS GET INCREASE.

Trenton, N. J., June 14.—The Molders' Union has been successful in getting an increase of 25 cents per day for molders and 50 cents per day for coremakers. This increase dates from May 15 and includes practically every plant in the city where molders and coremakers are employed, except one. The new wage scale established is $3.50 a day, molders formerly getting $3.25 and coremakers $3 per day.

SENATE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—Senator Smith of South Carolina has introduced an immigration bill, which is practically a duplicate of the Burnett-Dillingham bill, passed by Congress at the last session and vetoed by President Taft.

DULUTH BUILDING TRADES.

Duluth, Minn., June 14.—The Duluth Labor World, in its last issue, editorially says in part: "The building trades unions of Duluth are fast regaining the ground lost in the lockout of 1907. Many of the building trades contractors long ago became tired of the so-called 'open shop' they were compelled to establish under a club wielded by the American Bridge Company, and the Duluth Real Estate Exchange. For several years following the lockout most of the building trades unions were badly shattered. Their ranks were broken and working conditions became exceedingly unfavorable, although little complaint was made about wages or hours of labor. Where conditions have not become unfavorable, they at least have remained stationary, while all about them trades that enjoyed union shop conditions made steady advances. During the past year weak unions have gathered new strength. Now a few of them are 100 per cent strong, that is, they have as members every tradesman in the city. Those that are not 100 per cent strong are mighty close to it. As a matter of fact, we have the union shop in Duluth today, although it is not generally conceded or recognized."

TORONTO NEWS.

Toronto, Canada, June 14.—The strike of the electrical workers is over, an agreement having been reached. The following increases have been secured: Foremen, heretofore receiving $90 per month, will hereafter receive $100. Those heretofore receiving $85 will now receive $95, and those receiving $80 are now raised to $90. Other electrical workers have secured a raise from 2½ cents to 6 cents per hour. The cabinetmakers, who have been on strike, are gradually gaining additional employers. Six of the struck shops have signed up with the union, and the men have returned to work. The structural iron workers are still on strike, but are in good spirits and expect to win. The plasters' laborers also are out, but making an excellent fight. The photoengravers, also on strike, are putting up a brilliant fight. The carpenters are negotiating for a minimum wage scale of 45 cents per hour, and if an amicable agreement is not soon reached another strike will be in progress. The amalgamated glass workers' strike is still on, and they are making a good fight.

SEAMEN'S UNION.

Seattle, June 14.—At the seventh annual convention of the International Seamen's Union it was decided to make a vigorous campaign for membership during the coming year in anticipation of a large increase in American shipping subsequent to the opening of the Panama Canal. Boston was selected as the convention city in 1914. Andrew Furuseth was re-elected president, and the convention instructed the executive board to send the president to the convention of the International Transport Workers' Federation in London. Vice presidents were elected as follows: P. Flynn, V. A. Olander, James Conway, H. P. Griffin, P. B. Gill, I. N. Hyler, H. N. Lornsten, and E. Steidle, secretary treasurer, T. A. Hanson, editor Coast Seamen's Journal; Walter McArthur; delegates to the American Federation of Labor, President Furuseth, John Carney, Earl Norkauger, and P. B. Gill.

LONGSHOREMEN'S INCREASE.

Seattle, June 14.—Longshoremen employed on the water front, along the Pacific Coast, have secured a 12½ per cent wage increase as a result of a conference in San Diego, Cal., in which representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Pacific Coast shipping interests came to an agreement. The new contract will be effective until December, 31, 1914. The new scale is 45 cents an hour instead of 40 cents for handling general cargo, while 55 cents an hour will be paid for overtime instead of 50 cents. Fifty cents regularly and 75 cents overtime will be paid for handling fertilizer, coal, nitre, and similar materials, instead of 40 cents and 50 cents. The agreement affects nineteen local unions on Puget Sound and in British Columbia, representing a total of about 1,500 men.

URGE SEAMEN'S LEGISLATION.

Washington, June 14.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, now in session in this city, have adopted resolutions favoring the amending of the maritime laws affecting seamen along the lines of the bill being championed by the International Seamen's Union. The resolutions call attention to the absence in the merchant marine of native Americans, owing to the low standard of conditions, the increase in wrecks of vessels, and in the increase in the loss of lives consequent upon the decreasing standard of skill. The indorsement of the organization is also given to Senate bill No. 4, which is now before a subcommittee in the Senate.

URGES UNION LABEL.

St. Louis, June 14.—Miss Agnes Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of the Department of Labor in President Wilson's Cabinet, recently addressed the National Women's Trade Union League convention, which met in this city. Miss Wilson said: "I urge that we start a movement to bring out the Garment Makers' label on women's clothing. The names of all union makers of women's clothing should be mentioned in the official publication of this league. That will advertise the goods and it will advertise us."

DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED.

Fitchburg, Mass., June 14.—The strike of the carpenters has been satisfactorily adjusted by the action of the master builders in agreeing to pay a minimum wage of $3.50 per day to first-class carpenters. In a letter to the carpenters' union the master builders stated that the large majority of the contractors, including all of the largest employers in the building trades, had agreed to pay $3.50 to carpenters, and that all men who went on strike could find employment by applying for it.

KANSAS CITY NEWS.

Kansas City, Mo., June 14.—Good headway is being made by the local Iron Molders' Union in their strike, for 40 cents per hour, and no doubt is expressed but that a complete victory for the organization will eventually result. There are only three firms who are still opposing the union and they are of no considerable importance. The settlements made are with firms that have opposed the Iron Molders' Union for a number of years.

MOLDERS GET RAISE.

Connersville, Ind., June 14.—The molders have been successful in raising the minimum wage from $3 to $3.25 per day without friction. This result was brought about by the strong organization maintained by the molders.

DOGGEDNESS

MOVEMENT MAKES PROGRESS

Manufacturers' Association Refuses Overtures for Peace.

METAL TRADES ARE BATTLING

All Trades Are Stimulated by the Intense Opposition of Employers.

Erie, Pa., June 14.—About 100 blacksmiths and helpers employed at the Erie Forge Company are on strike because of the refusal of the company to meet a committee representing the union relative to making an agreement for a nine-hour day without any reduction in pay, and the right to take up grievances without being discriminated against. The Bay City Forge Company and the union have come to an agreement, and the men are at work. The Erie Forge Company is endeavoring to treat with individual members of the union, but without success. The City Council has endeavored to act as mediator between the manufacturers and the Iron Molders. The manufacturers, in replying to a letter sent by the committee selected by the City Council, state: "We decline to appoint a committee. The general attitude of manufacturers does not favor such action. It would not be fair to nonunion men for us to meet a union committee. That would be practically the same as telling the fellow who wants representation that he must first join the union." It is stated, however, that a number of the manufacturers who belong to the association are not in favor of continuing the strike. Other members of the Manufacturers' Association are bound by an ironclad agreement, which carries with it a fine of $1,000, for recognition of the union, unless all members of the association favor such move. It is needless to say that the strike will be continued with as much vigor as heretofore. The Carpenters are holding open meetings, and the two organizations are growing rapidly. At each open meeting many nonunion men are making application for membership, and the outlook is exceedingly good for enrolling a large percentage of all the men employed as carpenters in the city.

WANT SIX-HOUR DAY

Columbus, Ohio, June 14.—At the International Joint Conference to be held next year to fix the new scale, it is reported that the Ohio miners will demand that all coal shall be weighed before it is screened, and that it be paid for on a mine run basis; a uniform inside day wage scale, with proportionate advances with mining rate; that the joint agreement be based on machine mined coal; that a general substantial advance be made on machine and pick mining at the basing point, and also on all dead work, deficient work, yardage, and day labor, and that all brake-through be paid entry price. The Ohio miners will also seek to secure a six-hour, five-day weekly schedule for work on all classes of inside and outside day labor based on present prices. It is stated that the miners can produce all the coal needed in these shorter hours and could work practically all the time, whereas, if they worked longer hours, work is not steady and many miners be without employment.

GET MORE MONEY.

Galesburg, Ill., June 14.—The electrical workers have signed up with the Home Telephone Company. The new agreement carries with it a raise of 25 cents per day, and instead of working the nine-hour day the year round the men will work nine hours per day during eight months of the year and eight hours per day during the other four months. The minimum wage is now $3 per day. The same agreement signed by the local company was presented to the Bell Telephone Company, but it refused to deal with the organization. The Bell company, by its past actions, is considered hostile to organized labor. The committee in charge of the scale reports that their negotiations with inside wiring contractors are progressing satisfactorily, and that they expect to have their new agreement signed up in the near future for the next two years.

PRINTERS GET MORE.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 14.—The machine scale committee of the local Typographical Union has reached an agreement with the employing printers which provides for an increase of $2 a week for all newspaper printers and time and a half for overtime. This scale runs for two years. Under the old agreement, which ran for six years, newspaper printers were paid $21 per week for day work and $24 for night work. Therefore, the new scale calls for $23 and $26. The job scale committee of the union, after having several conferences, has signed up a number of offices for a raise in the scale, but some of the small shops have not as yet attached their signatures.

WIN CLEAR VICTORY.

Worcester, Mass., June 14.—The electricians are now all at work. The strike has been one of the most successful ever attempted in this city by a local union. Previous to the contest the electricians could not claim a single union shop in this city. The union has not only been successful in establishing a number of union shops, but has also secured the forty-four-hour week and an increase of 60 cents a day for its members. This result is considered one of the greatest achievements ever gained in this city.

ORGANIZE METAL WORKERS.

Savannah, Ga., June 14.—Organizer A. E. Wells, of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, has organized the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers with a large charter list, and the union will affiliate with the Building Trades Council upon the receipt of its charter. The organizer has also been successful in forming a union of the Ceramic and Mosiac Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

MILLMEN'S NEW SCALE.

Fresno, Cal., June 14.—The Building Trades Council has indorsed a new agreement between the Mill Men's Union and the local mill owners. The new scale gives an advance ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per day. The new agreement goes into effect on July 1, but most of the mill owners are already paying the increase called for in the new agreement.

PICTURE MEN GET RAISE.

Wheeling, June 14.—The moving picture operators have secured a new scale. A minimum scale of $12 has been established, and the agreement contains a clause providing for arbitration in the case of any disagreement in the future.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS.

Washington, June 14.—President Gompers rallied splendidly from the operation performed on June 6 for mastoiditis. His condition is constantly improving, the wound showing the healing process to be making satisfactory progress. The attending physicians are well pleased with the condition of their patient and are confident of a rapid recovery.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL WASHINGTON

GOING SOME!

Toledo, Ohio, June 14.—Notices have been posted in the Overland automobile plant and its auxiliary, the Kinsey Manufacturing Company, stating that, starting August 1, a fifty-hour week will be the rule, instead of fifty-four hours, as at present. The nine-hour day limit will apply to each week day except Saturday, when the plant will be closed down during the afternoon. No wage reduction will be made. Employes will be paid for overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the day rate and double pay will be the rule on Sundays and holidays. Over 7,000 men will be benefited by this concession, which came unexpectedly. Before the date set for the inauguration of the shorter work day an adjustment in the wages now paid will be made. The increase in pay is on the hourly basis, and advances will be made to equal the loss of four hours' pay. The order only applied to the company's two Toledo plants. The other factories are the Garford, at Elyria, Ohio; the Grand Motor Truck Company, at Lima, Ohio; the Morrow Company, at Elmira, Ohio, and the Federal Manufacturing Company, at Indianapolis, Ind. The company announced that similar reductions in hours will be made at these plants just as fast as possible.

APRIL IMMIGRATION.

Washington, June 14.—The Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, has just issued its immigration bulletin for the month of April, 1913. The total number of alien immigrants admitted during that month was 136,371. The same story can be told of this month, as of the many months which preceded it, in that the influx of Southern Italians continues in even greater volume than heretofore. The following is a partial list of the nationality and the number landing at American ports during the month under consideration: Southern Italians, 30,281; Poles, 19,144; Russians, 8,994; Germans, 8,675; Hebrews, 8,442; Northern Italians, 6,564; Scandinavians, 5,840; English, 5,434; Irish, 5,119; Crotians and Slovenians, 4,611, the balance being distributed between twenty-nine different nationalities. Classified as to character of work performed, a partial list is as follows: Farm laborers, 45,048; laborers, 26,699; servants, 13,897; farmers, 2,088. In the trades there were recorded: Carpenters and joiners, 1,910; tailors, 1,846; clerks and accountants, 1,393; masons, 1,180; shoemakers, 1,064. These alien immigrants were distributed in part as follows: New York, 37,939; Illinois, 12,471; Pennsylvania, 19,058; Massachusetts, 11,378; Michigan, 7,877; New Jersey, 6,957; Ohio, 6,640; California, 4,545; Connecticut, 4,261. The balance of the immigrants were destined for the various States in the Union in varying numbers. The number debarred during April amounted to 2,143. The largest number excluded for any one cause was 757, because of the probability of their becoming public charges. There were excluded 397 on mental and physical defects, which might interfere with the immigrants' abilities to earn a living. During this same month there departed from American ports emigrant aliens to the number of 18,331.

LIMIT ON COLD STORAGE.

Washington, June 14.—Congressman William S. Vare of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill prohibiting the cold storage of food beyond a period of ten months. "The effect of the bill, if enacted in the form submitted, will be to prohibit the sale and transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any food except nuts, fruits, cheese, and vegetables, which have been held in the cold storage for more than ten months, and to require the labeling of all foods which have been held in cold storage less than ten months, so as to show the day, month, and year they entered and were removed from cold storage."

SAVES MONEY ON POWDER.

Washington, June 14.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels, by way of justifying his contention that the government would save money by manufacturing its own armour plate, points to the fact that there has been a saving of over $3,000,000 in the last thirteen years during which the Navy Department has operated a powder factory. The secretary asserts that the government is now manufacturing powder at 37 cents a pound which is as good or better than that for which it formerly paid 60 cents a pound to private manufacturers.

BAKERS STRIKE.

Huntington, W. Va., June 14.—Following the refusal of the employers to agree to the demand of the bakers to eliminate Sunday work, all union bakers in this city are on strike.

PERSEVERE

ANENT BIRMINGHAM STRIKE

Building Contractors Endeavoring to Bust Unions.

BIG JOB ON THEIR HANDS

Independent Association Formed to Deal with Building Trades Council.

Birmingham, Ala., June 14.—The strike of the unions composing the Building Trades Council, which commenced May 19, has been one of the most effective ones ever inaugurated in the Birmingham District. About eighteen months ago the contractors organized under the name of the Building Contractors' Association. One of the objects of the association is to make Birmingham an open-shop city. On the first of May the building contractors locked out the carpenters, although they claim that the carpenters struck, and on May 19 the Building Trades Council, believing that every union man's job was at stake, called a general strike after having been unable to secure an amicable adjustment with the Building Contractors' Association. The building trades have time and again offered to arbitrate the differences, but the Builders' Association has refused all overtures. The strikers in Birmingham today are in splendid condition. There is not a union in the Building Trades but that has increased its membership, some of the unions having been doubled. Over 250 carpenters have joined the Carpenters' Union since the strike began. As a result of this contest, another Builders' Association has been formed, which has for one of its objects the settling of wage scales and hours of labor by an amicable agreement with the Building Trades Council. This latter Association has already over fifty master builders in its membership, and is rapidly increasing.

WHEELING NEWS.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 14.—Representatives of the American Federation of Labor have organized the employes of the Enterprise Enamel Company of Bellaire. Closely following the organization several of the girls were discharged because of their affiliation with the union. This precipitated much unrest, and the company finally locked out its employes. Work of the hardest kind done by girls is paid for at the rate of $4.30 a week. A popular subscription is to be raised in the Wheeling District to lift the liens now held by the Bell Telephone Company against the property of several members of the electrical workers' union, who were on strike against the company six years ago. At that time the Bell Telephone Company secured an injunction against the strikers from Judge Dayton, whose history is replete with antagonism against labor, and in a suit following the company was successful in getting the costs of the case assessed against the strikers. The costs operated as a lien against the homes of several of the employes. The central body has taken the matter up and will call for assistance, so that these union men may be relieved from the burden and the homes saved to the men against whom the costs were assessed.

WANT HIGHER PAY.

Washington, June 14.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has given a public hearing at the Navy Department to representatives of the Navy Yards at Washington, Norfolk, Boston, and other places in support of repeated appeals for a readjustment of wages at these yards. Numerous complaints have been made by the machinists at the Norfolk Navy Yard that they are discriminated against in the matter of wages. It is alleged by them that they receive less pay than the machinists of the same class at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for precisely the same kind of work. Several members of Congress from the districts affected were present at the meeting.

PAPERMAKERS' NEWS.

Albany, N. Y., June 14.—Papermakers are on strike at Saugerties and Fulton, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Sauk Rapids and Little Falls, Minn., for an eight-hour day and the abolition of Sunday work. The papermakers at Chester, Pa., have been locked out for organizing a local union. The employes of the latter place have been working eleven hours per day and thirteen hours per night, six days and six nights per week. This firm is a manufacturer of paper towels.

RAILWAY CARMEN.

Kansas City, Mo., June 14.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has just organized two new lodges, one at Lexa, Ark., and another at St. Louis, Mo. The latter starts off with a large charter list and with splendid prospects for the future. Members of the brotherhood employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, east of Fort William, Ont., Canada, have secured an increase in pay.

CASE GOES OVER.

Washington, June 14.—Contrary to expectations the Supreme Court of the United States did not act on the application of President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison for a writ of certiorari on Monday, June 9. The application went over until June 16, when it is probable that a decision will be rendered.

FISHERMEN WANT MORE.

Seattle, June 14.—The Halibut fishermen are contending for a greater per cent of the total catch than heretofore. The owners of fishing boats have organized, and are proposing to contest the advance asked. Matters at the present time are in status quo, and it is problematical as to what the outcome will be.

MOLDERS MAKING GAINS.

Guelph, Canada, June 14.—All of the Guelph foundries, with the exception of two, have granted the demands of the Iron Molders' Union. The demands of the molders are for an increase of 25 cents per day for day workers and 10 per cent advance for piece workers.

LARGE SUM IN BENEFITS.

San Francisco, June 14.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in the last biennial period expended over $8,000,000 in the payment of death and disability claims and the regular expenses of the organization.

TEAMSTERS ON STRIKE.

Buffalo, June 14.—Over 1,000 teamsters, members of the newly organized Teamsters' Union, are on strike in this city for an increase in wages averaging $3 per week.

INDICT MINERS.

Washington, June 14.—President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers; Vice President Frank J. Hayes, and seventeen officials and subordinate officers of District No 17, have been indicted by the Federal grand jury. The indictment charges that there is a conspiracy in restrain of trade and commerce between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois against the West Virginia coal operators. President White, upon learning of the indictment, said: "I am not at all surprised at the length the operators have gone to to bolster up their cause. They have been making charges in the press for months, and it is peculiarly significant that on the eve of the Senate investigation of conditions in West Virginia they should have brought about a new situation. The charge that we have been in league with operators is absurd and ridiculous. We will be amply able to make clear that no such conditions existed or were even thought of. If we had conspired with the operators, why did they not indict the operators? There are operators in the four States mentioned, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, who own mines in West Virginia. They would hardly be conspiring against themselves."

MUST COMPLY WITH LAW.

Washington, June 14.—As interpreted by it, the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the constitutionality of the newspaper publicity law enacted as a part of the postal appropriation act of 1912. The particular section attacked was that which bars all newspapers and periodicals from the mails unless the editors or owners file with the postal authorities semi-annually statements giving the names of editors, owners, stockholders and bondholders, and the average daily circulation, and thereafter immediately publish the statement. It also forbade under penalty of a fine, the publication of paid-for articles without marking them "advertisements." Chief Justice White interpreted the objectionable feature as being not a restriction of the freedom of the press but merely as affixing the additional conditions for admission of newspapers to the special privilege of the second-class mails.

OFFICIALS RE-ELECTED.

Houston, Texas, June 14.—The following officers were elected by the Switchmen's Union of North America at its recent convention in this city: President, S. A. Heberling, Chicago; first vice president, J. B. Connors, Chicago; second vice president, L. R. Porter, Nottingham, Ohio; third vice president, T. Clohessy, Chicago; fourth vice president, F. J. Sheehan, Buffalo, N. Y.; fifth vice president, Thomas Misenhelter, Kansas City; secretary treasurer, M. R. Welsh, Buffalo, N. Y. W. H. Thompson was re-elected editor of the Journal. W. H. Bird, of St. Louis, was elected as assistant to the president or, as he will be known, legislative representative. Buffalo was selected as the next meeting place for the biennial convention, which will be held in May, 1915.

BIG LABOR MEETING.

Cumberland, Md., June 14.—A meeting of organized labor was recently held on the postoffice plaza. There was a parade of the various locals in the city prior to the meeting. John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, was the principal speaker. Jackson H. Ralston, the Washington attorney in the contempt case for the officials of the American Federation of Labor, also addressed the meeting relative to the initiative and referendum, which the Direct Legislation League is endeavoring to secure for the State of Maryland. Several thousand people were in attendance, it being one of the largest labor meetings ever held in Cumberland.

MAKING PROGRESS.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 14.—The local union of Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers, at Mechanicsville, has just won a serious strike, of about 300 men, for an increase of 5 per cent and with the prospect of a still greater increase when the arbitration board makes its award on the wage question. The Hodcarriers and Building Laborers of Schenectady, after a short strike, secured an increase in wages to 30 cents per hour, and gained full recognition for the union. The Carpenters secured an increase from 45 cents to 50 cents per hour, without strike. Much activity is being displayed by the men employed by the General Electric Company.

PHONE OPERATORS ORGANIZE.

Holyoke, Mass., June 14.—Telephone operators of the Holyoke exchange have formed a union. Nearly every operator has become a member. The Boston Women's Trade Union League has been much interested in the work of organizing the women workers and has given material aid in the organization of this union. E. S. Alden, president of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, was also active in promoting the new organization. There is no friction between the telephone company and the operators at the present time and it is expected that these pleasant relations will continue.

BOILERMAKERS RETURN.

St. Louis, June 14.—The boilermakers and helpers who went on strike recently have returned to work pending an adjustment by committees now in conference on the demands made upon the employers prior to the strike. It is confidently expected that the differences existing will now be adjusted to the satisfaction of employers and employes.

COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS.

New York, June 14.—During the past month the International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union has organized a new local in Montreal, Canada, with prospects for a large membership. This will remove one serious objection of the contractors, who used the excuse that they could not ship men across the border.

INDUCTED INTO OFFICE.

Washington, June 14.—Louis F. Post, of Chicago, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Department of Labor, has assumed the duties of his office. So also has Anthony Caminetti assumed his duties as Commissioner General of Immigration, succeeding Commissioner General Daniel Keefe, resigned.

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Trenton, N. J., June 14.—The grievances of the dust pressers at the Cook Plant have been settled by a board of arbitration. While it is understood that the employes are not satisfied with the decision, yet under the terms of the agreement they propose to abide by it for the term which was agreed upon.

ELEVATED.

APPOINTED PUBLIC PRINTER

Cornelius Ford, a Union Printer, Lands a Plum.

PROMINENT IN UNION AFFAIRS

Has Filled Important Public Positions with Credit to the Labor Movement.

Washington, June 14.—Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, N. J., will succeed Public Printer Donnelly. The President nominated Ford on June 10, and sent his name to the United States Senate for confirmation. This position is one of the best places outside of a Cabinet office. There were numerous candidates for Public Printer, receptive and otherwise, among them being President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union; Mr. Turley, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Ford, of Hoboken, who landed the plum. Cornelius Ford is a member of the International Typographical Union and is actively working at the printing trade. He has been prominent for many years in the organized labor movement in New Jersey, especially so as president of the State Federation of Labor for the last ten years. He has also served three terms in the State legislature and exercised his influence in the direction of having adopted legislation progressive in character. Ford was born in Hoboken in 1867 and graduated from the Hoboken High School, and immediately entered the printing trade and has been working at the business for thirty years. He was formerly a member of the Hoboken Board of Education for four years, and has always taken an active part in any movement for the social uplift. Ford is considered to be eminently qualified to conduct the affairs of the big printery.

TO AMEND ERDMAN ACT.

Washington, June 14.—An amendment to the Erdman Act has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Newlands of Nevada. It is designed to meet the objections to the Erdman law which were raised in the recent dispute between the Locomotive Firemen and the Eastern railroads by enlarging the Board of Arbitration to six members, the law now providing for three. According to the amendment a Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation is to be provided for, who, with two other government officials to be appointed by the President, with the ratification of the Senate, would constitute a Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The Board would name disinterested arbitrators to act with arbitrators chosen by the employers and employes. The proposed amendment relies upon voluntary arbitration, and, while it covers only controversies arising between interstate railroads and their employes, it is stated that the railroad officials and the railroad brotherhoods are not averse to having the shopmen included, providing they desire to be included.

REDUCTION OF FORCE.

Washington, June 14.—Beginning July 1, the first of the new fiscal year, each one of the nearly one thousand plate printers employed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will in turn be furloughed for a period of from three to four weeks without play. This plan has been decided upon as the best solution of the problem of reducing the force and expenses to meet the conditions now applying and the appropriation for the next fiscal year. In the furlough system it will not be necessary to permanently lay off 100 or more men who now hold positions. The plate printers' assistants, young women and girls, will be taken care of on other work, so that the plate printers are the only class of employes who suffer from the cut. This reduction in force is caused by the introduction of the currency washing machines, which has reduced the amount of money to be printed in the future.

TEAMSTERS THRIVING.

Philadelphia, June 4.—Recently 400 team owners met in conference with a committee from the team drivers' union. The union team drivers made the following demands, which are now under consideration by the team owners: Drivers on double teams, $14 weekly; drivers on single teams, $12 weekly; sixty hours for a week's work, including one hour daily for dinner. Pay for all holidays and 25 cents an hour for overtime. The teamsters' union, which was organized some months ago, has grown prodigiously, and has now a paid-up membership on its rolls of between 4,000 and 5,000. It is expected that a settlement satisfactory to the team drivers will be secured.

SENATE PROBE BEGINS.

Charleston, W. Va., June 11.—The Federal probe into conditions in the West Virginia coal fields began on June 10. According to tentative plans the committee has held an executive session and decided as to the mode of procedure. Miners and operators are in the city expecting that they will be called upon to testify before the committee. It is problematical as to the amount of time that will be consumed in the investigation of witnesses in this city, and it is not known yet whether the committee will visit any other section of the State, although it is likely they will visit the Paint and Cabin Creek coal mining districts.

STEREOTYPERS IN SESSION.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.—The International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of America convened in annual session in this city on June 9. Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, who is in the city, assisting in the formation of a new central body, addressed the convention. The reports of the officers showed that good progress has been made since the last convention.

POWDER WORKERS CONVENE.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 14.—The United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America convened in regular session in this city on June 10, with a good delegate representation. The officers reported a considerable increase in membership, with a general advance in wages and betterment of conditions.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Rogersville, Tenn., June 14.—The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America will convene in regular annual session at the headquarters of the organization on June 16. Advance reports are to the effect that the local unions will be represented to a greater extent this year than ever before.

WHITE RATS.

New York, June 14.—The White Rat Actors' Union of America will meet in annual session in this city on June 18.

RESULTS

N. Y. STATE FEDERATION

Reports Nearly Fifty Labor Measures Passed.

GOOD LEGISLATION ENACTED

Compliments Gov. Sulzer on His Attitude Regarding Remedial Legislation.

Albany, N. Y., June 14.—The New York State Federation of Labor, through Daniel Harris, president, has just issued a report to the organized workers of the State. This report states that nearly fifty remedial labor laws were passed by the State Legislature and are now on the statute books. Among these laws, which are of vital importance, were the following: Reorganization of the labor department, prohibiting women working in parts of foundries where core ovens are located and providing for improved conditions in foundries, providing for an investigation into the educational system, with a view of establishing uniform and free text-books; providing for nine hours for women in mercantile establishments and supplementing the fifty-four-hour law for factories; providing eight hours for all regularly employed mechanics in State institutions, providing inspectors to carry out laws relative to hours of labor on steam, surface, and elevated railroads; protection of bricklayers and other mechanics in the construction of buildings, prohibiting cellar bakeries and compelling boss bakers to secure sanitary certificates from boards of health, and full crew law for the protection of railroad employes. The Legislature also passed a resolution for a constitutional amendment, making it compulsory on the part of employers to adopt workmen's compensation. This will be submitted to the people next fall. After commenting on the passage of the above laws the president of the State federation incorporates this paragraph in his report relative to Gov. Sulzer: "These are a few of the many laws Gov. Sulzer has put on the statute books by a stroke of his pen. He has demonstrated fully during all his official life his freedom from the dictation of so-called big business. But at no time in his career was this so prominently, emphatically emphasized as in his attaching his signature to the full crew bill and his refusal to sign the Foley-Walker workmen's compensation bill. The former was opposed by all the powerful railroad interests of the State, yet labor won because of having a real man in the executive chair. The Foley-Walker bill was wanted by all the interests controlled by the powerful insurance companies, with their millions of money to aid them. But because there was a Governor at Albany who understood their schemes and was more interested in carrying out the pledge by which he was elected than he was in the insurance business labor carried the day. At no other time in the history of this State have the wage-earners accomplished such a signal victory for fair play and against corporate greed as in these two events. Surely it is a time for congratulation and a harbinger of the dawn of a better and fairer condition for those who work with their hands and for all the people."

FLORIDA DOINGS.

Jacksonville, June 14.—The Florida Legislature, which recently adjourned, did not pass much remedial legislation. The House passed every measure advocated by labor, but the Senate killed most of them. This is not to be wondered at, when many of the State Senators were known to be riding on railroad passes supplied by the railroads. There was passed, however, a new child labor bill that is an improvement over the old one, and also a bill providing for an inspector to see that the violators of this law are hereafter made to pay the penalty. The employers' liability bill, the bill to stop corporations forcing their employes to join relief associations, allowing employes of corporations the right to select their own bonding companies, locomotive headlight bill, and the full crew bill, died on the Senate calendar, as did many other good measures. A bill was passed authorizing a change in the city charter of Jacksonville, and organized labor will endeavor to see to it that the objectionable men that now compose the board of bond trustees will be eliminated. The new labor paper is making rapid progress and the union men are loyally supporting it.

CRITICISES SENATOR.

Jackson, Mich., June 14.—The Square Deal, the local labor paper, says that it is extremely sorry to note the attitude of Senator Townsend on the sundry civil bill, and continues: "The laboring men of Michigan expected much from Senator Townsend. He claimed to stand for progress, and we believed him. His advocacy of labor unions as trusts is retrogression. It reminds one of the old conclusion that man is an animal, and so is a hog, therefore man is a hog; that trusts are organized, so are labor unions, therefore unions are trusts. The premises are wrong, and Senator Townsend may talk from now until doomsday and he will not be able to convince any fair-minded man that a labor union is a trust." Senator Townsend, like his colleague, Senator Smith, voted against the amendments which provided that no money should be spent in prosecuting labor organizations and farmers' unions under the Sherman anti-trust law.

MUST STAND TEST.

Washington, June 14.—An executive order has been issued requiring that all fourth class postmasters now in office or candidates for prospective appointments must enter a competitive examination to determine their fitness for office. It was also announced by the Postmaster General that the matter of taking into the classified civil service all postmasters of the second and third class was under consideration. The new order, which substantially amends the Taft executive order, retains all fourth class postmasters under the civil service, but specifically requires a competitive examination and a selection by postoffice inspectors from among the first three eligible applicants. The order places the age limit for appointees at sixty-five years.

TAFT AGAINST REFERENDUM.

New Haven, Conn., June 14.—Former President Taft, in delivering his third lecture on "Some Questions of Modern Government," denounced the initiative and referendum as being very much like legislation during the French revolution—the work of political cranks and directly contrary to the spirit of the constitution. In referring to the attitude of the men now composing the Federal Congress he said: "They coddle the people and fail to tell the truth to them. Many men in Congress now flatter the people so much that they finally come to believe they are victims of others. Ultimately, however, the people will find out and reverse their action on these men."

BIG CONVENTION.

Denver, Colo., June 14.—The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America convened its convention in this city on June 9. A large number of delegates from every part of the country were present. The reports of the officials of the organization show that splendid progress has been made since the last convention.

GOVERNMENT LAUNDRY.

Washington, June 14.—The government money laundry is in full swing, the Treasury Department having begun the operation of four currency washing machines that are expected to turn out daily 100,000 washed and ironed notes, which otherwise would be destroyed. Simultaneous with this experiment the question of forbidding the washing of money because of the alleged danger of counterfeiting is being agitated in Congress. It is asserted, however that it is the intention of the officials of the Treasury Department to give the machines a fair trial, devoting particular attention to the danger of counterfeiting. A large number of bankers throughout the country have protested against the use of these machines, declaring that the washed currency is the "counterfeiters' delight." The reason advanced for washing money is that it will save the government a half million dollars or more yearly. With the installation of these machines it is stated that the department expects to reduce the working force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by 400 persons, principally plate printers and their assistants.

CARPENTERS DELUDED.

Houston, Tex., June 14.—Fourteen New Orleans carpenters have filed suit against a contractor in this city to recover $95.25. The plaintiffs state that they were at work in New Orleans, where the scale is 25 cents and 40 cents per hour, and that they left New Orleans for Houston in the early part of May at the instance of the contractor, who paid their railroad fare. They declare that they inquired whether there was a strike on and that they were informed there was not—that there was simply an abundance of work in Houston with insufficient men. When they arrived in Houston they found that a strike was on. Nearly all of the men coming from New Orleans were union men, and even those who are not members of the union were in sympathy with it, and they refused to go to work. Backed by the local Carpenters' Union these deluded men secured an attorney and instituted a suit, as above stated. The amount sued for is for time lost and railroad fare for the return trip.

FOR ALL-WHITE AMERICA.

Washington, June 14.—On the theory that we should have an all-white America and not an America spotted with yellow, Congressman Kent of California, in an interview in a local newspaper, stated that the Monroe doctrine is the biggest handicap in fighting off the advance of the yellow race. "We should have made it easy for European nations to colonize in the Western Hemisphere, and then we would not have had such trouble now with the Japanese and other Oriental problems. At the time the Monroe doctrine was promulgated it seemed right that we should not allow strong European nations to get a foothold here and make trouble afterward. Of course, Germany has made great inroads in Brazil and Argentine, although there is no colonization there. If it had not been for the Monroe doctrine there might have been more help in settling this Japanese situation."

COMPLAIN, OF COURSE!

Washington, June 14.—During the discussion in the Senate on the deficiency postal appropriation bill, considerable complaint was lodged against the provision incorporated in the last postoffice appropriation bill, regulating the working hours of postal employes. This provision requires that the eight-hour day be observed and that the eight hours be worked within ten hours. Senator Bryan of Florida said the restriction, which is effective July 1, would cost the government between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 annually. Of course, labor's "dear" friend, Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart, was and is opposed to the hour provisions in the postoffice appropriation bill. Many abuses, however, grew out of the system where the hours were not restricted. Another feature to be taken into consideration is the fact that the parcel post has added a tremendous amount of work to the postoffice department.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Oakland, Cal., June 14.—A decision has been made by Judge William B. Wells that is of much importance. He threw out of court a contempt case cited against Charles Scarper by the New Method Laundry. Scarper was employed by the Hygienic Laundry, fair to labor, and was securing laundry from the New Method customers. In giving his decision the judge stated that no man or court had the power to keep a customer from giving his patronage to whoever he pleased. He explained it was only a matter of soliciting customers of a former employer, and that he had been compelled to temporarily enjoin Scarper, in accordance with a Supreme Court decision. The Laundry Drivers' Union is a young organization, but has made splendid progress since its organization.

DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

Washington, June 14.—Defective railroad equipment and tracks were responsible for 68 per cent of all derailments in the United States during July, August, and September, 1912, and during those three months there were 955 more train accidents, including 901 more collisions and derailments, than there were during the same months of 1911. All train accidents on steam roads during that time killed 288 and injured 4,598, an increase of eighty-seven in the killed and 315 in the injured during the corresponding period of the year before. These facts are disclosed in the accident bulletin of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the quarter ended September 30, 1912.

SALESCLERKS STRIKE.

New York, June 14.—A strike of the salesclerks in about sixty East Side wholesale cotton and woolen establishments is on against working on Saturday evenings. The Jewish Sabbath lasts from Friday at sundown until sundown on Saturday, but according to the organizer for this union, the clerks, while they have been working on Sundays, have been compelled also to work for several hours on Saturday evenings. It is stated that the clerks were instructed to report for work, and in case the employers call a lockout they are to stay on strike until the employers grant their demands.

ANOTHER FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Allentown, Pa., June 14.—For several weeks the delegates to the Allentown Central Trades and Labor Council have been considering the launching of a trade union revival campaign in this city. The plans are now well under way and the prospects are good for the opening of the campaign in the near future with a large mass meeting. Organizer Greenawalt, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, has given material assistance and advice in this matter.

A YOUNG CONSUL.

Washington, June 14.—Richard P. Momsen, former private secretary to Congressman William J. Cary of Wisconsin, early in the year received an appointment from the Department of State as Deputy Consul General for the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mr. Momsen is a member of the Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Association, No. 11773, of this city, and is said to be the youngest man in the consular service.

UNCOVERED

IT'S THE SAME OLD SCHEME

Attempt to Flood Akron with Body of Idle Men.

WANT A LONG WAITING LINE

Rubber Workers' Wages Average Low, and Ten and Thirteen-hour Day the Rule.

Akron, Ohio, June 14.—The following editorial note appeared in a recent issue of the Akron People, the local labor paper: "Last week's daily papers printed stories to the effect that 5,000 men are wanted in Akron factories at present. This question was discussed at considerable length at the last meeting of the Central, and it was the unanimous opinion of the delegates that the rubber factories and other 'open' shop promoters were attempting the same old trick of trying to flood the town with labor that would be forced to work at any price. This paper has on a number of occasions told of the plans of the large rubber factories here to keep a waiting line of several hundred men at the employment gate in order to make more subservient the ten and thirteen-hour-a-day employes inside the factory. It now seems that during the recent strike thousands of men left the city, and therefore the unemployed line is not as large or effective as desired. Advertisements in other cities state that from $2.50 to $6.00 per day are paid. Sworn testimony before the probe committee proves that wages average between $1.53 and $1.78 per day in the various factories, and this includes the ten and thirteen-hour day. Testimony with regard to the number hired at the Goodyear plant was that between 800 and 1,800 are hired per month. This means that the same number, practically, have been discharged. When one contemplates the fact that many married men and their families are brought here through these advertisements and hiring agencies, only to be discharged in a short time, it seems like criminal negligence that some steps are not taken to warn workingmen of the true labor conditions. It has been called to our attention of the great number of second-hand junk shops in Akron, and the explanation was made that so many workingmen move their families here, and before they are able to get settled are thrown out of employment, and thus forced to sacrifice their household effects to get back to relatives and friends. The advisory board of the Central has been ordered to make a thorough investigation of labor conditions and issue a circular to warn people who are being lured to this city under promise of steady work and big wages."

PENSION BILL INTRODUCED.

Washington, June 14.—A bill providing for retirement pensions for civil service employes has been introduced in the House by Congressman Hamill of New Jersey. The measure provides for straight pensions without the contributing feature, and for automatic retirement at seventy years of age, and for voluntary retirement at other ages on completion of certain records of service, provided that after thirty years or more of service the employes can be retired on an annuity of 50 per cent of annual salary, based on the average salary received during the five years preceding retirement. An employe, after twenty-five or thirty years of service, can be retired on an annuity of 45 per cent of the annual salary and computed as above. The payments of annuities and pensions are to be made quarterly.

LIMIT ON LEGISLATION.

Washington, June 14.—The majority of the members in Congress in conference have decided to restrict the legislative programme of the present extra session to tariff, currency, emergency appropriations, and election cases. The legislative programme was made binding on the Democratic members of the standing committees of the House. The resolution by which this was accomplished provided that no standing committees except those handling the prescribed legislation shall report bills or resolutions or have them placed on the calendars without permission expressly granted by a caucus of the majority party.

STRIPPING MFN ON STRIKE.

Hazleton, Pa., June 9.—The coal miners in the employ of Cuyle & Co. at its No. 6 stripping are on strike. The laborers were the first to make a demand, insisting on $1.75 for a ten-hour day, or $1.65 for a nine-hour day. This demand was refused and brought a complete cessation of operations. For the past month there has been an unrest among the employes, and while they were not organized, the fact that another company had recently granted an increase spurred the men to make a demand. After the strike took place a meeting was called and an organization formed under affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD.

Washington, June 14.—A bill appropriating $40,000,000 for the construction of Alaskan railways, providing for the condemnation by the government of existing railroads, and giving the President the widest latitude in selecting routes, has been agreed upon by the subcommittee of the Senate Territories Committee. The subcommittee has provided in the bill that 75 per cent of the cost of the railroad shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of public lands. The bill does not specify the number of miles to be built, and practically leaves all details in the hands of the President.

ATTACKS FEDERAL LAW.

Washington, June 14.—The constitutionality of the Federal hours of service law for railway telegraph operators has been attacked in a petition filed in the Supreme Court by the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company of Texas for a review of its convictions for violating the law. The railway had its day operators work from 7 a. m. until noon, and after an hour's rest, from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.; with like hours for night operators. The railway claims that the law merely forbade a continuous service of more than nine hours.

FOR WAGE REGULATION.

Washington, June 14.—Senator James H. Lewis of Illinois has introduced in the Senate a bill for the appointment of a Federal wage commission in each Congressional District, with power to fix minimum wages. The bill provides that employes engaged in interstate commerce may make complaint to the commissioner of the insufficiency of wages. The wage commissioners, who would make up a small army of Federal officials, would receive $4,000 annually.

PRESSING BREAD BILL.

Washington, June 14.—Senator McCumber asserts that he proposes to press for passage as soon as possible his bill requiring that loaves of bread in the District of Columbia be kept in sanitary wrappers. If there is any opportunity he intends to endeavor to get it through this session. The Senator is receiving many communications in support of the bill from the residents of the District.

KNOCKS LABOR UNIONS.

Washington, June 14.—During the sessions of the committee making an investigation with reference to the lobbyists in Washington, Senator Sherman of Illinois took a rap at the labor unions. He made the following charge: "The only improper influences ever brought to bear on me were by representatives of labor unions. They threatened to exterminate me." This assertion was entirely gratuitous, and the nature of the investigation did not call for any expression of this character. It is a well-known fact that the American Federation of Labor and other labor organizations maintain legislative agents at the National Capital. The legislation sought, however, is not on behalf of private interests, but, on the contrary, benefits the great mass of the people of our country.

MUSICIANS' CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held recently in Toronto, Canada, shows that the organization has been making splendid gains. There were reported 638 local unions in the United States and Canada. The reports of the officers show improved conditions everywhere. The convention adopted a joint agreement between the American Federation of Musicians, the Theatrical Brotherhood and Stage Employes to be in turn submitted to the Stage Employes' convention, soon to be held in Seattle. If the Stage Employes adopt the agreement it will bring the two organizations close together on all matters of mutual interest. A new district was formed, being known as the eleventh, comprising Canada, west of the Manitoba provincial line. All of the old officers were re-elected. The international president's salary was fixed at $5,000 per annum, with a further provision for an assistant with a salary not to exceed $2,500 a year. Des Moines, Iowa, was chosen as the convention city for May, 1914.

SENSIBLE

COURT DECIDES LAW POINT

Action Commenced in Lower Court Proves No Bar.

DECISION IS OF IMPORTANCE

Sustains Right of Administratrix to Sue Under Federal Liability Law.

Washington, June 14.—The Supreme Court of the United States held, in the case of Troxwell vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, that a judgment in an action brought by a widow in her individual capacity for herself and children against an interstate carrier railroad for the death of her husband while an employe of the railroad on the theory that it involved a cause of action under the State law, under which no recovery could be had for the negligence of fellow servants, was not a bar to a subsequent action brought by the widow as administratrix against the carrier under the Federal employers' liability act, in which recovery was sought because of the negligence of such fellow servants. The court said: "To work an estoppel the first proceeding and judgment must be a bar to the second one, because it is a matter already adjudicated between the parties. Under the Pennsylvania law there could be no recovery for the negligence of the fellow servants of the deceased. This was the issue upon which the case was submitted at the second trial and a recovery had. Whether the plaintiff could recover under the Pennsylvania statue was not involved in the second action, and the plaintiff's right to recover because of the injury by the negligence of the fellow servants was not involved in or concluded by the first suit."

GOES TO DAILY.

Roanoke, Va., June 14.—The Industrial Era, the labor paper of this city, which has been invaluable as a champion of the rights of the men of labor, has been converted into a daily publication. A street car strike is in progress, and because of the attitude of the local daily press it became necessary to have a daily paper to place before the people the cause of the workingmen. It is stated that the new daily has met with phenomenal success. Hence the decision to make it a daily journalistic feature in this city.

MILL MEN STRIKE.

Cadillac, Mich., June 14.—The employes of a number of lumber plants, in order to enforce their demands for an increase in pay, have gone on strike. These men are unorganized, and came out prior to any talk of organization. It is being proposed now, however, to form a union, and active efforts are being made to secure all employes in the remaining lumber plants to come on strike and join the union.

VETOES LABOR BILL.

Denver, Colo., June 14.—The State legislature passed a law repealing the anti-boycott law. The success of the passage of this law was largely due to the efforts of union men who were members of the State legislature, backed by the labor organizations of the State. It was believed that the governor was favorable to the repeal of the law, but since the adjournment of the legislature the governor has vetoed it.

BOSS PAINTERS SQUABBLE.

Holyoke, Mass., June 14.—The painters' strike, which has been on for ten weeks, is still in progress. The Master Painters' Association is convulsed with internal troubles and members of the association are secretly conniving to steal or secure the work formerly done by other members of the association. This feature is having the effect of creating turmoil among the master painters and a break is looked for in the near future.

VOTING ON STRIKE.

Philadelphia, June 14.—The men employed in the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company have taken a strike vote covering the whole Reading system. The vote was percipitated by a strike at the Rutherford, Pa., shops, over the dismissal of four men. The result of the vote will not be known for several days.

PLUMBERS' LABORERS WIN.

St. Louis, June 14.—With the understanding that an increase of 25 cents per day will go into effect on July 1, the plumbers' laborers have returned to work after a strike of several weeks. This increase makes the scale now $3.25 per day.

HUMOROUS

KNOWS HUMAN EQUATION

New York Publication Makes Philosophical Comment.

PEELS BARK OFF THE TREE

Author of Book Knows the Best Advertising Medium and Employs It.

Washington, June 14.—The Annalist, a New York publication, carried this item in a recent issue: "An advertiser in the Masses knows more about human nature than the young malcontents who write and edit that interesting paper for the Socialists. He offers a 'money-making book, invaluable to every man or woman who has money saved or who can save $7 a month.' Furthermore, he says: 'This book contains information not to be found in any other publication. It explains the difference between making money and saving money. It shows how and in what to invest your money, and how you can make your savings earn far better than savings bank interest with equal safety. It shows how you can put yourself on the same footing as the banker and financier.' If a Socialist be put on the same footing as the banker and the financier, that is the end of his Socialism. And few Socialists are individually so Socialistic but that they would like to try. That is why it pays the man to advertise his foolish book."

AGAINST STOP WATCH.

Washington, June 14.—Congressman Pepper of Iowa has introduced a bill against stop-watch methods in the government plants. It reads as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employe of the United States Government to make or cause to be made with a stop-watch or other time-measuring device, a time study of the movement of any such employe, or to pay or cause to allow to be paid to any such employe any premium or bonus as wages or otherwise." The bill further specifies that nothing shall be construed in the bill so as to keep any employe from being paid any cash prize offered under authority of law for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of the plants in which he is employed. The bill further provides that any violation of the proposed act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment of not more than six months.

THE PLUCK-ME STORES.

Philadelphia, June 9.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has inaugurated the pluck-me store scheme, and 8,000 trolleymen are expected to spend their money for the necessaries of life with the company's stores to the exclusion of all other merchants. Cash coupons in book form for amounts of $2.50, $5, and $10 face value are to be sold to the members of the so-called Co-operative Beneficiary Association, with a slight reduction from the face value. These books are placed on sale at each of the fifteen barns of the Transit company. It is stated that the Co-operative Beneficiary Association is composed of the manager of the company and a few pliant tools.

CHINESE IN CANADA.

Vancouver, B. C., June 14.—Notwithstanding Premier McBride's declaration for a white British Columbia, the number of Chinese coming in last year was greater than in any previous year. Altogether 7,745 Chinese entered, mostly through Vancouver, and nearly all intend to remain in British Columbia. Out of the total number, 367 were admitted as students, or merchants, while the remainder paid $500 per capita, which aggregated to $3,349,442. The total Chinese population of Canada is now nearly 30,000, more than one-third of the Orientals having located in British Columbia.

HOUSE ANTI-LOBBY MEASURE.

Washington, June 14.—Coincident with the Senate Lobby Investigation, Congressman Murray of Oklahoma, better known as "Alfalfa Bill," has introduced a bill in the House to exclude objectionable lobbyists from the House wing of the Capitol. The bill provides that it shall be considered against public policy for any person to represent any interest for pay. It is further provided that all lobbyists shall register their name and occupation, and if this rule is evaded the lobbyists shall be posted in the corridor of the Capitol and excluded from both committee rooms and corridors.

REPORT FAVORABLY.

Washington, June 14.—The bill regulating the employment of women in the District of Columbia, making eight hours the legal workday, introduced by Senator La Follette, has been reported favorably by the Senate District Committee. The bill, as reported, is identical with the measure passed by the Senate at the last session. Senator Jones of Washington called up the bill in committee, and on his motion it was ordered favorably reported. Three new members, Senators James of Kentucky, Hollis of New Hampshire, and Sherman of Illinois, added their consent.

HEAVY IMMIGRATION.

Washington, June 14.—Immigration into the United States has been heavier this year than during the three previous years, 747,998 immigrant aliens having been admitted to the country during the nine months from July, 1912, to and including March, in addition to the 140,901 nonimmigrant aliens admitted, making the total of 888,899. More Japanese entered the country during the nine months than during the entire previous year, 6,435 as compared with 6,172, while 591 returned to Japan, compared with 1,501 in 1912.

ADVERSE DECISION.

Washington, June 14.—Artisans, skilled mechanics, laborers, and other per diem workmen in the navy yards, arsenals, and other employes of the government throughout the country cannot get the annuol leave allowed them by Congress in 1901 if they take time off and are paid therefor under the compensation act of 1908. This decision has been handed down by the Comptroller of the Treasury in answer to an appeal by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 14.—The official journal of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association has been considerably changed in appearance by a change in its size and make-up. The cover design represents a history of the trade from the Egyptian pyramid period up to the present. It was designed and drawn by the assistant secretary of the association, Mr. Blasey.

SPRINGFIELD (OHIO) FORWARD.

Springfield, Ohio, June 14.—The general forward movement here is getting under way. All necessary committees have been appointed, and they are at work outlining a programme to be followed. The unions in the city are much interested and are assisting to the best of their ability.

WANT ALIENS IN SOUTH.

Washington, June 14.—The New York Times of June 5 contained this interesting news: "Col. G. Gunby Jordan, head of one of the oldest cotton mills in the South and one of the best authorities on cotton raising and labor conditions in that part of the country, left the McAlpin yesterday for his home in Columbus, Ga., after a short visit in New York. For many years after the war Col. Jordan's mills supplied much of the cotton wearing apparel used in the South. He and Senator Hoke Smith went over to Europe five years ago to try to induce foreign steamship lines to call at Southern ports and aid in distributing immigration. 'Foreign labor is gradually being introduced into Southern mills,' said Col. Jordan yesterday, 'and although the process of introduction is slow, it is a sure way of solving our labor problem. Senator Hoke Smith believes, as I do, that we cannot depend entirely upon negro labor either in the fields or in the industries of the South, and that the thrifty alien, if looked after, will eventually be a great factor in supplying what we need.'"

GETS BIG VERDICT.

Pittston, Pa., June 14.—A verdict for $5,299.37 was returned by the jury in the suit of Bridget Gallagher against the Black Creek Coal Company. It is considered a large verdict. The plaintiff sued for damages for the death of her son, James Gallagher, who was killed in a slope of the defendant company on October 14, 1910. It was shown at the trial that electric wires were strung along the roof near the signal wire used to signal the engineer to raise and lower cars in the slope, and it was alleged that James Gallagher, whose duty it was to signal the engineer to stop the car, got hold of the electric wire in mistake for the signal wire. He was electrocuted.

WORCESTER FORWARD.

Worcester, Mass., June 14.—The Building Trades Unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council have made extensive preparations for the conduct of a forward movement, which is now in progress. There is more interest in the movement at this time than for many years past, and the advances made by organized labor in other parts of the country have acted as a stimulant to the building and other trades in this city, and the various unions propose to take advantage of the spirit of the times and strengthen their unions as well as assisting in the organizing of new ones.

FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Washington, June 14.—The Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage has voted to report favorably to the Senate the Chamberlain resolution for a constitutional amendment enfranchising the women of the United States. The vote in the committee on the resolution was 5 to 1 in favor. The proposed amendment is as follows: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States or by any State on account of sex, and the Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

PROTEST RATING SYSTEM.

Washington, June 14.—A vigorous protest against the present system of rating linotype operators and compositors in the government printing office was adopted at a meeting of linotype operators and compositors held recently at the government printing office. Resolutions were adopted demanding a meeting with the men responsible for the present conditions, "to the end that a fair day's work will receive consideration justly due."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DECISION

San Francisco, June 14.—The Supreme Court of California held, in the case of Judd vs. Letts that the operator of the elevator and a saleswoman in the women's suit branch of a department store were in different departments of labor within the meaning of a statute rendering the common employer liable for injury to one employe injured through the negligence of another who was engaged in another department of labor from that of the employe injured.

MEANS OF PUBLICITY.

Winnipeg, June 14.—The Winnipeg Voice is authority for the statement that there are nine labor papers printed in the English language in Canada, located as follows: Truro, N. S.; Moncton, N. B.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Alberta; Fernie, B. C., and Vancouver, B. C. The number of daily papers running labor columns and labor pages on Saturdays is greatly increased and the disposition to place the viewpoint of the workers before the people is being manifested as never before.

ATTACKS STANDARD OIL.

New York, June 14.—The members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, who are employes of the Standard Oil Company, have issued a circular in furtherance of the campaign for the eight-hour day, and attack the Standard Oil Company for its attitude toward labor, as well as the Sugar Trust. "Such conditions as exist in the plants of the Standard Oil Company must be abolished," says the circular, "and the treatment of employes is a disgrace to civilization."

REFERENDUM DEFEATED.

Springfield, Ill., June 14.—The initiative and referendum resolution has been defeated in the House and is apparently dead for this session. In an amended form the resolution, which previously had passed the Senate, and which was defeated in the House on May 13, was placed upon its passage in the House and received but ninety-five affirmative votes, seven short of the constitutional two-thirds necessary for its passage.

CARPENTERS MAKING FIGHT.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 14.—The Carpenters in this city are making a gallant fight for the eight-hour day. The original demands were for the eight-hour day and an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour. Later, however, the organization receded from its demand for the increased wage scale, but is centering its efforts for the purpose of securing the eight-hour day. The contest is in good shape and will be continued indefinitely.

LUMBER MILLS IDLE.

Duluth, Minn., June 14.—With more than 1,500 men on strike, and the taking of the first steps in the organization of a local millworkers' union, the five lumber mills in West Duluth and West End are closed. A conference is on, looking to the securing of a 10 per cent increase in the wages of all the millworkers.

MUST GO TO SCHOOL.

Washington, June 14.—The Supreme Court of Washington held, in the case of State vs. Counort, that attempted instruction at home does not, unless a regular school is maintained there, comply with a statute requiring parents or guardians to send their children to public or private schools.

INTREPID

GRASPS THE PUBLIC MIND

Challenge Accepted and Comes Back in Strong Statement.

PUTS IT UP TO EMPLOYERS

Denies the Right to Reduce Wages Except Under the Direst Necessity.

Washington, June 14.—At a recent meeting in this city of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, accepted an invitation to address that gathering. It seems that the National Association of Lithographers, in expressing itself on certain tariff reductions, stated that it would mean "that workmen would be turned out of jobs and that wages would go down and that longer hours would be instituted." Taking this for his text, Secretary Redfield said: "If I grasp the public mind at all clearly, it holds unfavorable views toward reduction of wages, except under the direst necessity. As, therefore, the reduction of wages has direct social effects, and as the public has the right to efficiency in their factory service, the department has undertaken to find out whether the facts do or do not justify the threatened reduction. Observe that in saying the facts one does not merely mean the facts as they are, but also the facts as they ought to be. Operating with bad equipment, with unscientific treatment of material, with antiquated methods, in poor locations, with insufficient capital, and general ineffective management will not be esteemed a satisfactory reason for reducing wages. I have spoken frankly, gentlemen, on this particular line because I received a circular issued under the auspices of your own association. Your association has been as frank as I, and your statement was made first. If in the final result your assertions are put into effect it may become the duty of the Department of Commerce to inquire into your business methods."

NEW ENGLAND PAINTERS.

Boston, June 14.—Throughout the New England district the local union of painters, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, are enthusiastic over the conditions gained as a result of the interest and work by the brotherhood in their behalf. Among the cities and towns in New England, where local unions have benefited through increases and shorter hours, during the past year, are the following: Worcester, Holyoke, Greenfield, Northampton, Chicopee, Malden, Lowell, Newburyport, Attleboro, Marlboro, and Winchester, Mass.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Thompsonville, Conn.; South Manchester, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass., and Newport R. I. Out of a total number of forty-nine schedules presented to New England employers during the year the unions were successful in putting into effect forty-seven with but little difficulty. While the percentage of gains all over the country in this particular craft has been exceptionally good, the unions in New England have made the greatest proportionate gains.

JAPS AND IMMIGRATION.

Washington, June 14.—In an article recently published in the San Francisco Star, a representative in North America of the government of Victoria, Australia, whose office is in San Francisco, stated that the Australian immigration act and regulations prohibit all colored persons, including Asiatics and Pacific Island blacks, from entering Australia. There is an arrangement by which Japanese, Chinese, Indians, Burmese, and Cingalese of the merchant, student, and traveler class, who are holders of a passport from their respective governments, may be admitted to Australia for a period of twelve months. The California anti-alien land law recently passed by the State Legislature does not compare with the restrictions in force by the Australian government. Then why all this turmoil and talk?

CHEYENNE PAINTERS STRIKE.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 14.—The local Painters' Union on the first of the year secured an agreement with all master painters for a wage scale of 45 cents an hour. The agreement provided also that if a further raise in wage was desired thirty days' notice should be given to the contractors, any raise being limited to 10 cents an hour. This spring notice was given the master painters in accordance with the agreement, asking for a raise. All firms conceded the advance save one, and against this firm a strike is in progress. Even though this one firm still holds out most of the painters are employed.

STILL OPPOSE SUNDRY CIVIL.

Washington, June 14.—The sundry civil Appropriation bill, which carries the provision prohibiting the expenditure of any money in the prosecution of labor organizations and farmers' unions, is still in conference. The conferees have been unable to agree on the number of members to constitute the board of governors of Soldiers' Homes. The House reduced the number, and the Senate refused to concur, and makes provision for the orignal number of members, and refuses to yield to the House conferees.

PLANNING FORWARD MOVEMENT

York, Pa., June 14.—Plans for the launching of a labor forward movement are being promoted by the York Federation of Trade Unions. Arrangements are being made for the holding of a general mass meeting in the court house when more definite plans will be made. The Central Labor Union of Lancaster is conducting a labor forward movement and similar arrangements are being made for Harrisburg, Lebanon, Reading, Easton, Pottsville, and Philadelphia.

DOINGS OF COOPERS.

New York, June 14.—Officials of the Coopers' International Union are making an effort to secure the co-operation of the distilleries in Maryland to use the label of the Coopers' International Union on their barrels. The Maryland State Federation and the Baltimore Federation of Labor are lending their assistance. The coopers just recently organized 150 men employed by the American Sugar Refinery at South Boston, Mass., engaged in the making of sugar barrels.

ANOTHER FORWARD MOVEMENT

Jamestown, N. Y., June 14.—The Central Body, at its last meeting, had under consideration the matter of inaugurating a labor forward movement. It was finally concluded that it would be better to commence the campaign at this season of the year than later, and a resolution was adopted to that effect. Committees have been appointed and arrangements are to be made at once to commence the campaign.

FLORIDA CARPENTERS.

Key West, June 14.—The second annual meeting of the Florida State Council of Carpenters has just closed its convention in this city. The reports of the officers showed that the Carpenters' Union in the State had materially progressed during the past year, and that they are in far better condition than ever before. Kissimmee was selected as the city in which the next convention is to be held.